THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1850. NO. 20.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4,50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Turborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

UP STAIRS,
SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NO ADMITTANCE WITHIN THE BAR!!

Rates	First 10 words,	E'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.	2
" " Richmond	32 "	2
" " Washington	44 "	2
" " Baltimore	54 "	3
" " Philadelphia	74 "	5
" " New York	84 "	6
" " Fayetteville	21 "	1
" " Cheraw	28 "	1
" " Charleston	50 "	3
" " Macon	97 "	5
" " Montgomery	116 "	6
" " Mobile	138 "	7
" " New Orleans	172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.

OFFICERS OF THE BANK.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
Seymour W. Whiting, Teller
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.
Hours of business from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.
DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York 1 per cent. Premium.
" " " Philadelphia 1 " " "
" " " Baltimore 1 " " "

Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

MORE LAND FOR SALE,

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.
October 11, 1850. 82

Dress and Frock Coats.

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers,
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.
Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 21, 1850. 85

J. HENRY HARRISS,
UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER,

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter, Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS, &c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.

My shop is on Wilmington street, opposite the TIMES Office.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c.
Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 89 tf

DIARY AND DAILY
Pocket Remembrance, for 1850.

FOR the use of Private Families and Persons of business; containing an Almanac and Banking Table, Counting House Almanac, and a Blank space for memorandums, for every day in the year.
For Sale at the
N. C. BOOKSTORE.
Raleigh Nov. 12th, 1850.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.
July 19th, 1850. 6

J. KANE'S
RESTAURANT.

IS open for the season; and everything furnished in such establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

FRESH SUPERIOR OYSTERS
RECEIVED DAILY.

My Restaurant is on the Corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets, in the vicinity of the Court House, Yarbro's and Lawrence's Hotels.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Establishment.
Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94 ltf

THE PEPPER BOX.
CORNER OF WILMINGTON AND HARGETT STREETS.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is well known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the tastes of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,
And other Delicacies of the Season,
BAKED, SCALLOPED, FRIED, STEWED,
And done up *Brown*, with all the *et ceteras:*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisine* in person. Trays handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice: and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visiters, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified.

W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. SMITH.
Raleigh, Nov. 18th, 1850. 93

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
JEWELRY AND
FANCY ARTICLES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
WATCHES, GUNS & PISTOLS, &c., &c., &c.

C. B. ROOT.

HAS just returned from the North, with one of the most brilliant and chaste assortments of Jewelry, Fancy articles of new and beautiful varieties, Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &, ever before offered in this market.

He invites the attention of citizens and strangers. He will be constantly receiving and opening packages for a few weeks to come, and will take pleasure in exhibiting them to all who may give him a call
October 4th, 1850. 80

BUSINESS COATS.

125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.
E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

Manufacturing Establishment

JOSEPH WOLTERING (for a number of years Foreman in the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Blacksmith Shop) respectfully announces to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding Counties, that he is prepared to manufacture

LOCKS, *OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,*
Guns and Pistols,
Carriage Springs, Mill-work, Brass Castings, and in short, any thing in Machine and Blacksmith work
HE IS ALSO PREPARED TO EXECUTE BELL HANGING, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Also has on hand an extensive assortment of Locks of all kinds, at prices from 10 cents to 20 dollars; Edgetools, an assortment of Axes, Drawing-knives, Hatchets, Hammers, Files of various descriptions, and a number of articles in his line too tedious to mention.

All orders faithfully executed at the lowest prices, and new work entrusted to his care will be warranted. Orders from a distance will be attended to and executed at the shortest notice. His Establishment will be found on Fayetteville Street.

Repairing in his line performed with neatness and despatch. Also, a general assortment of Guns and Pistols constantly on hand.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Aug. 30, 1850. 81f

N. PERRY,
Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore St., 3 doors above Bank,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE CHEAPEST and BEST assortment in this city of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS—Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Boys' and Servants' Clothing, &c. &c. &c.

Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our Stock, which will at all times be freely shown.
September 8, 1850. 73 tf.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the present Legislature to pass an act to amend an act authorizing the County Court of Mecklenburg, to pay over certain funds to the County Court of Union, so as to embrace the monies due from the securities of Sloan and McConehe, former Sheriffs of Mecklenburg.
Dec., 6th, 1850. 98

JOHN C. IN TOWN!

THE undersigned, who has just returned from the "unexplored regions" of the State of Nash, takes this method to return his thanks to the citizens of Raleigh, and the county, for their hospitali-"ties," and to inform them, that he wishes to purchase a few "Darkies." I will give as much for Boys between the ages of 10 to 25, and girls from 8 to 20, as any man on the top of the ground. I am not very particular as to color; but would prefer mulattoes with "Soap Locks."

Persons having such property for sale, are requested to give me a call, and those that have not, would do well to call also; as a few moments with me would no doubt fully remunerate them for the time.

I deem it unnecessary to say more, as there is not a man, woman, or child, in the State, who has not heard of the Hon George E. Badger, Hon W. H. Haywood, Jr., B. F. Moore, John C. Moore and "Bug" Oliver.

Mr. J. J. Ryals will attend to any calls during my absence. JOHN C. MOORE.
Nov. 22, 1850. 94 tf
☞ Standard and Times copy.

Fall Stock,
1850.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, AND FANCY ARTICLES.*
which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern Cities are particularly invited to examine his Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept 17th, 1850.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the present General Assembly, for acts of Incorporation of five companies for operating in Coal, and other minerals on Deepriver, in the counties of Chatham and Moore; Also a charter for a Plank Road from Pittsboro' to the Gulf in Chatham County.

MANY CITIZENS.
Nov. 23rd, 1850. 94

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammers, Curry Combs, Knives and Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6. 8. 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, clove mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, sLoe, thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Nov. 2nd, 1850. 88

SPEECH OF
HON. WILLIAM B. SHEPARD,
Delivered in the Senate, November 27th, upon the Resolutions submitted by himself:

The subject of domestic Slavery as it exists among us, is forcing itself upon the public attention, and the consideration of it as it affects the permanent prosperity of the country, can no longer be avoided. It is a subject of vast importance, and encompassed with intrinsic difficulties more troublesome to solve than any ever before presented for the consideration of man. Instead of being the foot-ball of party or a theme for the ravings of fanaticism, it appeals to the calm and sober consideration of every one who has any regard for the welfare or safety of either the white or the black race. It demands attention from the statesman as intimately affecting the prosperity and safety of the whole community; and from the moralist and philanthropist as it affects the morals and happiness of a large class of human beings.

The time has arrived when it is not only the duty of every thinking man to examine the subject in all its bearings, but late political events are hurrying to a solution, this the most embarrassing problem which has ever been presented to the consideration of a free people.

It is consummate folly for any Southern man to suppose he can avoid any of the embarrassments connected with this subject, should unwise or hasty legislation seriously affect the value of the property or the security of the owner.

The destruction of this property in our midst, will involve in one mass of ruin and insolvency both States and communities, both those who own slaves and those who own only lands, both those who live by their own labor and those who live by the labor of others. These propositions are so apparent that I presume no man who has reflected in the most superficial manner upon the condition of the Southern States, as it is affected by slavery, can for a moment, doubt their truth.

Believing myself these propositions to be self evident, I have been astonished at the supineness and indifference manifested by the mass of the people of North Carolina, during the agitation which has existed in Congress and other portions of the Union, upon this subject.

One would suppose that our people were either the most apathetic or philosophic race on earth, that they equalled the Turk in fatalism, or else they supposed themselves exempted by some special visitation of Providence from those "ills which flesh is heir to." I know it is peculiarly difficult to operate on the public mind of a population entirely agricultural, living retired upon remote and isolated plantations. Such a population is naturally confiding; honest themselves they do not suspect dishonesty in others; attending to their own business and not disposed to interfere with the business of their neighbors, they suppose all the world similarly occupied. They are not aware, and will not believe that large numbers of individuals at the North, of talent and education, live by exciting the popular mind, and that Southern slavery has been seized upon by these disturbers of the peace and quiet of the country, as affording every facility for their nefarious purposes. Another great reason why the people of North Carolina have manifested so little interest in this subject of such vital importanee to their happiness and welfare, has been the extraordinary conduct of the two leading party papers in Washington City, the Intelligencer and Union. These two papers which were never known before to agree upon any subject whatever, united in deceiving the Southern people as regards the scope, object and importance of the free soil and abolition movement at the North. What was their object, it is unnecessary now to enquire, nor would it be a difficult matter to ascertain, if we would only remember who it was that voted the numerous lucrative printing Jobs which enrich so many men about the purlieus of the Capitol.

Such has been the success of these party papers combining to sing one tune, that hundreds in North Carolina honestly believe that the vast majority of the Northern people are determined to enforce the Constitutional provisions as regards slavery, that they have no disposition to deny to the Southern people their equal rights under the Constitution, and that the abolitionists are a mere fraction of the community contemptible for their numbers and need only to be let alone in order to sink into insignificance. All attempts at the South to resist the combinations of the abolitionists by similar combinations were denunoeed as treasonable, and whilst the influ-

ence and spirit of abolition were shaping and controlling every election at the North, from that of President down to the lowest State or Federal officer, Southern people were denounced as disloyal to the Union because they met together in convention to ascertain the dangers to which they were exposed and to consult about the most effectual mode to resist them.

This sytematic deception was practised not only upon the people of North Carolina, but the North were kept in profound ignorance of the opinions of the people of this State so far as their opinions could be gathered from the acts of their Legislature. At the session of our Legislature two years ago, a series of resolutions was passed, upon the subject of slavery, with singular unanimity; these resolutions were moderate in their character and spoke the sentiments of both the great parties which divide the State. Attached to these resolutions in their final passage through the Legislature was an extract from Washington's address, laudatory of the Union of the States; this extract alone was seized upon by a Washington journal and trumpeted throughout the North as the sole and exclusive opinion of North Carolina upon a subject more vital to her interest than any which could possibly occur.

I allude to these facts at this time, not from any importance they now have, but solely as a part of the secret history of a great event, and as illustrative of the truth exemplified in the history of nations, that the most important results are sometimes brought about by the most insignificant causes.

Humilitating as these facts are to every North Carolinian jealous of the character of his State, they are nevertheless true, and the people would profit from them if hereafter in all matters deeply affecting their own interests, they would seek the truth from more reliable sources, than newspapers in Washington City dependent for existence upon official patronage.

At the last session of our Legislature two years ago, more than twelve months before Congress passed what is called the compromise upon the subject of slavery, a series of resolutions passed upon the same subject, expressing what was thought to be nearly the unanimous opinion of the people of North Carolina. I will now read two of these resolutions for the reflection of the Senate.—The fourth resolution is in these words.

Resolved, That the enactment of any law by Congress which shall abolish slavery *or the slave trade* in the District of Columbia or shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of the States, of this right of emigrating with their slave property in any of the Territories, of the U. States, and of exercising ownership over the same, while in said Territories, will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof.

This resolution passed the Senate with but two dissenting voices, and the house with but 10.

The fifth resolution is in these words,

Resolved, That while we do not intend hereby to be understood as conceding that Congress has the power under the Constitution, to enact a law prohibiting slavery in any portion of the Territories of the United States, yet for the sake of preserving the peace and promoting the perpetuity of the Union, we are willing that the basis of the Missouri Compromise should be adopted in reference to the recently acquired territories of New Mexico and California by extending the line then agreed upon to the Pacific Ocean.

This resolution passed the Senate with but two dissenting voices, the House with but six—nearly an unanimous vote of both political parties.

I would ask the Senate to remember that these resolutions were passed before the coming in of General Taylor's administration, before any action had been taken either with California or New Mexico to make their accomplishment impossible; they were I may say the unanimous opinion of the two parties in the State at that time, the wish of North Carolina, a State deeply interested in the question of slavery, a State which has been always conservative in her character, and which gave a large majority for the elevation of General Taylor to the Presidency.

These resolutions were laid before the Congress of the United States, but attracted no attention, and produced no results; and simply now serve as a record, that the Legislature of that day did all in its power for the safety and perpetuity of the Republic in an important crisis. In governments constituted like ours based upon public opinion, Legislative bodies can simply point the way; for all other purposes their acts are inefficient, unless sustained by the active co-operation of the people.

The cry of disunion raised in Washington City last winter and spring was an adroit movement calculated to alarm the public mind and divert it from a sober and attentive consideration of the action of the Federal Government. And, sir, the planners of this movement have succeeded marvelously; they have persuaded the people to believe, that the late compromise, passed in entire contempt and disregard of the resolutions of our Legislature, has saved the Union, and launched it forward in a long career of honor and prosperity.

I have never, Mr. Speaker, at any time believed there was danger of a violent dismemberment of this confederacy. My reading of history teaches me that there is but one instance on record, of a people fighting for a great principle. I allude to the revolution of '76, an era when land jobbers, speculators in government contracts or in the public funds, had but little voice in the movements of the people. That age of virtuous sentiment is gone, and has been succeeded by one of cold pretence.

The Southern people now are too comfortable and prosperous, to resist the action of the Federal Government with any other weapon, than resolutions, and mass meetings, which have ceased to attract any attention. When the action of the Federal Government begins to bear openly upon their prosperity, when it is visible to the dullest capacity, they may then rise in their might, but it will be like the rising of Sampson after he had been shorn of his strength in his hours of dalliance; they may pull down the temple of liberty, but they will not be able to preserve it, or strengthen it.

It has now become a matter of history that had North Carolina, together with the other Southern States, zealously co-operated in urging the principles laid down in these resolutions, the Missouri Compromise line would have been extended to the Pacific, and opened that vast region to slave emigration for all time to come. I contend moreover that this is the only way to settle this great question, without bringing incalculable evils upon the country, evils of untold magnitude which no legislation can remedy.

It is a little remarkable that throughout the long discussion on this subject, no Northern man of the most liberal principles seemed to think that the institution of slavery was a great industrial interest, which the Federal Government had no right to destroy directly or indirectly. The slave property of the South is worth upon a moderate estimate, 1000 millions of dollars: it is the source of two-thirds the wealth of the whole Union, and yet the Federal Government not only denies all obligation to protect it from its numerous enemies, but most grudgingly and reluctantly carried out in the fugitive slave bill an express clause of the Constitution.—I do not believe there is a government on earth, no, not the autocrat of all the Russias, which would treat so large and important a portion of its subjects with such harsh and cruel injustice.

It is manifestly now the settled determination of the majority of Congress to permit no more slave territory to be added to the Union, to restrict slavery within its present boundaries. Such sentiments have been announced upon the floor of the Senate by the two leading minds of the country, Messrs. Clay and Webster, one a Southern, the other a Northern man. Upon this principle the late compromise was passed, and as such it has been acquiesced in, by the people of North Carolina. It becomes us now to examine our situation, and see what is to be our future condition under the operation of this law.

It is worse than idle for any man to distract his mind with discussion whether slavery is an evil or a blessing. We find it an institution existing among us, forming the substratum of our soeial system, which no legislation can remove and with which all tampering produces more evil than good. In my judgment, Providence has permitted the barbarous African to be brought here for wise and beneficient purposes. Guided by the science and energy of the white man, the power of endurance of the negro race has been the sole and only means, of reducing vast regions of malarious country into cultivation, which would otherwise forever have remained a wilderness; and, sir, unless mistaken legislation interferes, when the mission of the race is fulfilled here, the same inscrutable wisdom may carry it to other regions similarly situated, to subdue the earth and to replenish it.

Why then should the black race be confined within their present limits? Why not throw as wide as possible the doors of emigration that they may be diffused and without disturbing the industry of the Country, seek climates better adapted to their habits, and constitutions, than North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland? This would have been the part of wisdom, but the abolitionists objected, and the General Government yielded to their objections. The American Government in its suicidal liberality invites to California, the inmates of the poor-houses, and work-shops of Europe, the semi-barbarous inhabitants of China, and the Sandwich Islands; in fact the escaped convict from Australia is a welcome visitor: there is a cordial welcome to all the world to dig gold upon the public land, except to the sober and patient laborer of the South; he alone is excluded.

There is one view of the slave question, to which I wish to call the attention of this Senate, and if possible, through them, of the people of North Carolina. I will suppose what few persons believe, that the North is satisfied with the late adjustment or compromise of the slave question, that having excluded the slave holder from all the benefits of California and New Mexico, and arrested the slave trade in the District of Columbia, she is contented with her triumph and will cease all further aggressions on the South. It is now a settled principle that slavery must be restricted within its present limits: the whole power of the Federal Government is hereafter to be brought to bear against any expansion of this institution.

Let us examine to what condition this principle will bring the South, and particularly North Carolina, the Union loving North Carolina. We are told by the first census taken in the United States after the adoption of the Constitution, viz. 1790, that there was then in the whole Union 697,897 slaves; by the census of 1840, this number had increased to 2,487,355, showing that the law of increase for the black population of fifty years was more than three times and a half; in the same proportion in 1890, before the close of the present century, which is now half gone, the slave population within the Union will amount to within a fraction of nine millions. Now, sir, I would ask those dear lovers of the Union who are rejoicing upon the passage of the compromise bill, if they believe this Union can exist with 9,000,000 of human beings, penned up in slavery in the very centre of the republic? And even supposing this vast population should continue to be quiet and orderly, it is well worth an enquiry, what in all human probability will be the pecuniary condition of the owners of these Slaves? We know that the slave cultivation is an exhausting and impoverishing one to the soil. This must always necessarily be more or less the case: the slave is an admirable pioneer to clear and ditch new lands, but even now with few exceptions, unless upon the best cotton, rice and sugar plantations, his labor is not remunerative. What then must it be, when the number is enormously increased, and that increase restricted to worn and impoverished soils! The time is rapidly approaching, and the present generation will not pass away before the fact will be apparent, that slave property will have no transferable or commercial value; the owners of it will see before them hopeless and inextricable poverty; and their only safety will be in abandoning it to its fate.

Thus will be realized one of the anticipations of the abolitionists, in *walling-in* slavery within its present boundaries. The slave will be practically free, his owner, for fear of starvation, will abandon him; but, sir, the end will not be yet. The North, by a combination of agrarianism and infidelity, may ruin the South, but in doing so, she will rear into terrible importance, in the very heart of the republic, millions of degraded and ignorant human beings, wild with unexpected and unvalued freedom, and prepared for any thing that revenge or ambition may propose.

In this appalling State of the Country, North Carolina will be the severest sufferer. By the census of 1840, she had within her boder 245,817 slaves. By the law of increase already mentioned, this number will amount in 1890 to more than 860,000. This estimate is doubtless below what it will be, for the census tables show that between 1790 and 1820, before the great emigration took place from North Carolina to the South West, our slave population increased at the rate of nearly threefold in thirty years.

To be continued.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

Mr. Bynum, from the select Committee to which was referred the engrossed resolution providing fo certain changes in the Hall of the House of Commons, and making appropriations therefor, reported the same with the following amendment, to-wit: that the Senate Chamber be furnished in a similar manner to the House of Commons, and that the sum of 800 dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Mr. Cameron presented the potition of Barnabas Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas, of Cumberland, relating to a County land claim. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, *Resolved*, That the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the establishment of a Military Scientific Institution in this State, under the patronage of the State.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to incorporate Newbern and Central Rail Road Company. Read first time, passed and referred.

Mr. Grist, a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the town of Washington. Referred.

Mr. Washington, a bill to re charter the Merchants Bank of Newbern. Read first time, passed and referred.

Mr. Woodfin introduced the following resolution:

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina: That it is the true policy of the State to encourage the extension of the North Carolina Rail Road, west, to Knoxville, Tennessee, and east, from Goldsboro' to Newbern or Beaufort; and as a means of securing this improvement for the benefit of the State, Charters ought to be granted to Companies to make the respective portions of said road on the terms of the Charter heretofore granted to the North Carolina Rail Road. Read and made special order of day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Woodfin reported a series of resolutions as a substitute for those referred to the Committee on Negro Slavery.

[These Resolutions should appear; but that they are in the hands of the State Printer, from whom our Reporter has repeatedly, but in vain, endeavored to obtain, not only them, but many other documents.]

The bills to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, and the Fayetteville and Charlotte Plank Road Company, passed their third readings and were ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Greensborough. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the order making the resolutions on Slavery the special order of the day for Tuesday next, was reconsidered, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the bill providing for a Geological and Agricultural survey of the State, was made the special order of the day for Friday next.

And on motion of Mr. Berry, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Love presented a memorial, praying the erection of a new County out of the Counties of Haywood and Macon. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Johnson, of Caswell, a proposition to send the Adjutant General's Report to the Senate, with a proposition to print. Agreed to.

Mr. Erwin, a bill in relation to the extension of the Central Rail Road.

Mr. Tripp, a bill concerning a Penitentiary.—Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Stevenson requested leave to bring in a minority report from the Select Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Cherry, a resolution to instruct the Committee on Education with regard to Escheated Property, proposing to give to Literary Fund, instead of the University.

Mr. Farmer, a bill to repeal an act, to amend an act in regard to Western Turnpike. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Fleming introduced a series of Resolutions on the Slavery question, which, on motion, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Saunders asked leave to bring in a report from the Joint Select Committee on Negro Slavery, with a proposition to print. Referred to Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for Monday next. Also, to refer the various reports on the subject of Slavery to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Rayner introduced certain resolutions stating that when the resolutions from the committee on Negro Slavery were brought up, he would move to strike out all after *whereas*, and insert his own resolutions. On motion, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Avery gave notice that he would offer a minority report on the subject of Slavery.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, gave notice that he would also offer a report against both majority and minority of same committee and offered a resolution which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Speaker announced the order of the day to be the resolutions introduced by Mr. Bridgers, of Franklin, relative to the N. C. Rail Road.

Mr. Pope moved to strike out all after the word *Resolved*, and insert a substitute which he submitted—recommending a mutual withdrawal, on the part of the State and the Stockholders, from the terms of the contract, and proposing that the State should defray all reasonable expenses thus far incurred in the prosecution of the work.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, moved to lay the Resolutions and amendment on the table.

[A motion to lay on the table, it is perhaps well-known, precludes all debate. Mr Jones was several times appealed to to withdraw his motion, but would not consent. The motion to lay on the table was finally rejected, when]

Mr. Leach proceeded to address the House at some length in opposition to the Resolutions, and was replied to by Mr. Bridgers, the mover.

The House then took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the Rail Road resolutions, and the debate was farther continued by Mr. Stevenson in opposition, and Mr. Mizell in support, of the same. [These Speeches will probably be written out by the authors; if not, we shall resort to our own notes.]

PERFUMED MATCHES.

OF Superior quality, just received by
P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO.

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh Sept. 21st. 1850. 76

TO DYERS.

THE Dyer's and Colour Maker's Companion, Containing upwards of two hundred Receipts for making Colors, on the most approved principles.

AT TURNER'S.

October 25th, 1850. 85

FANCY GOODS!

C. B. ROOT invites special notice to the large stock of **Fancy Articles**, comprising the most

SELECT VARIETIES.

without enumerating them, which he will be prepared in a few days to offer to the Public.

October 4th, 185. 80

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.
Fashion for September, 1850.

FUR HATS, a general assortment.
Men and Boys Caps.
Just received and for sale by
JESSE BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, October 1st 1850. 79

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American book of Church Music. By Lowell Mason and Geo. Webb.

ALSO

THE HOME ALTAR.

AN Appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use. By the Rev. Charles F. Deems.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 8th, 1850. 90

DAILY REG

DAILY ISS

Wednesday Morning

SECESSION.

We commence, to-day, the p
Shepard's Speech, upon the reso
by himself, and which have heret
the "Register."

Though there are other points
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we simply propose, in connection w
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If nothing more is meant by Mr.
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Mr. Bynum, the bill providing
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E OF COMMONS.

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RNOON SESSION.

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P. F. PESCUD.
1st. 1850. 76

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AT TURNER'S.
850. 85

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H. D. TURNER.
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DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 11th.

SECESSION.

We commence, to-day, the publication of Mr. Shepard's Speech, upon the resolutions introduced by himself, and which have heretofore appeared in the "Register."

Though there are other points in Mr. S.'s Speech and Resolutions, to which we cannot yield our assent, we simply propose, in connection with the publication of his Speech, to examine the doctrine set forth in the second of those Resolutions, viz: the constitutional right of a State to *secede* from the Union.

If nothing more is meant by Mr. S., and those who advocate the right of secession, than that the people of a State have a natural and inalienable right to resist by force laws which are intolerably oppressive and ruinous "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," then there is no substantial difference between us. But *we* call this *revolution*.

To say that a State has a constitutional right to secede and break up the Union, because this was a power she never surrendered to the general government, is in our estimation, absurd; for, before the formation of the Union, each State was independent, and the right to secede from a confederacy or union, which did not exist, was not an attribute of sovereignty, and therefore could not have been *retained* or reserved in the meaning of the tenth article of the amendments to the Constitution.

We regard it equally absurd and contradictory to say that a State has reserved the right to secede, but that this is an *extreme* right which cannot be exercised except *in extremis*, when no other remedy can be successfully resorted to. For, if it be a right reserved to each State, then each State must, of necessity, be the judge of its exercise and can resort to it at will and pleasure, either as a matter of *choice* or *taste*, and not merely as a matter of stern necessity.

Now what are some of the attributes of national sovereignty? 1st. The right to make war; 2nd, to conclude peace; 3rd, to contract alliances; 4th, to regulate commerce and the currency, &c.

By the express words of the Constitution, all these attributes of sovereignty have been surrendered to the General Government for the purpose of forming a more perfect union, establishing justice, ensuring domestic tranquility, providing for the common defence, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty. Now, if these powers thus expressly granted to the General Government are necessary attributes of sovereignty, and these powers, on account of such express grants in the Constitution, are in the General Government and no longer in the States respectively, it follows necessarily, that sovereignty no longer exists in the States, but that it is an idea or doctrine directly at war with what the States themselves (each, for itself,) have declared in unequivocal and unlimited terms, through the Constitution, and has passed from *them* to the General Government.

Have the States a right under the Constitution to resume at pleasure any of these expressly granted powers? We say *no*. Only the powers not granted and those which are not necessary to carry out granted powers are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. Now was the right to secede from the Union one of these reserved powers? If so, then the providing by the Constitution for certain express grants of power to the General Government, was practically absurd and useless, for inasmuch as the right to secede and establish a separate government presupposes the exercise of all the rights of national sovereignty, the secession of a State is *ipso facto* the resumption of all the powers which have been expressly granted in the Constitution for the benefit of all the States.

Now for what were these powers granted to the General Government? Not for the mere purpose of forming a National Government to be broken up at pleasure, but for the permanent benefit of each and all the States, and for the formation of a more perfect and perpetual union bewteen them; that union having been regarded at the time the Constitution was framed as absolutely necessary, for the peace, protection and welfare of all. What moreover did the granting of these powers to the General Government and the formation of this constitutional union imply? Why the surrender in *good faith* of certain rights and privileges and advantages for the benefit of all concerned. To say that a State has the right to resume all these powers when their exercise by the authority to whom they have been granted becomes temporarily injurious or oppressive, is to declare that this faith which has been thus pledged to each other can be readily violated, and that the interest, honor and safety of the whole Union *can* be jeopardized and destroyed at the will of one State, whether actuated by caprice, driven on by ambition, blinded by rash prejudice, or seduced by foreign influence.

Would such a condition of things be compatible with the declared purposes and objects for which the Constitution was formed? Would it be securing a more perfect union? Would it be establishing justice? Would it be *ensuring* domestic tranquility? Would it be providing for the common defence?—Would it be promoting the general welfare? Would it be *securing* the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity? No, no. On the contrary, it would be making the Union a rope of sand—it would be the very nurse of domestic discord—it would invite foreign violence and aggression—it would weaken all our resources—it would make the majority of the whole people and the States themselves the prey of an insignificant minority, and it would be the certain harbinger of civil war, and consequently of tyranny and oppression.

Let us look a little farther into this doctrine.—North Carolina and Rhode Island were nearly two years deliberating whether they should adopt the Constitution and come into the Union. Surely if they had regarded it as a Union from which they could depart at pleasure, and a Constitution which either could rescind at will, their deliberation and hesitancy were little more than the extreme of folly or the most undignified and unnecessary coquetry!

What will be some of the practical effects of the right of secession.

Should the State of New York take it into her head to secede because she considers slavery in the South as dishonorable to the Nation, and oppressive and injurious to her, she would by that act cut off the entire New England States from the great body of the Union. She not only quits the Union herself but through her geographical position severs other States from it.

The secession of Louisiana would close the mouth of the Mississippi against the whole North West and this done too under a claim of right through the Constitution by a State which was purchased with the treasure of the old States for the benefit and advantage of the whole Union.

The secession of California and the State to be formed out of the territory of Oregon, purchased with the blood and treasure of the whole nation, would close effectually to the rest of the Union the commerce of the Pacific.

The secession of any of the Atlantic or Gulf States would shut up many of the most valuable ports to the inhabitants of the interior—the use of which would be necessary to their prosperity.

By secession, the most valuable fortifications and places of national defence might be snatched from us by a single State to pass into the hands of a foreign enemy.

By secession, the seceding State or States might become, in all likelihood, would become, the highways through which would be conducted a foreign invasion, ruinous to that government which, when they pledged themselves to the support of the Constitution, they declared was intended to promote the common defence.

By secession, the most valuable resources and efficient means for building and strengthening our Navy, so necessary for the protection of our commerce, for the safety of our citizens abroad, and the defence of our coasts, might be cut off and turned by a foreign enemy against us.

But again, what relation would the seceding State bear to those that remain in the Union? Would all obligations between them be rescinded? Could she disregard or violate a treaty with a foreign Nation made by the General Government? What would be her interest in the public property? What her claims upon the Navy? What part of the public debt would she pay? What umpire is to settle all these differences, adjust all these conflicting claims? Had the framers of the Constitution intended to secure to each State the right to secede, would they have failed to provide in express terms, some means by which the difficulties and evils of such secession could have been adjudicated and settled?

Whatever view we take of this subject, we can find no warrant in the Constitution for the *right* of secession. It is a doctrine at war with the Constitution, hostile to the Union, and worse even than nullification itself. We cannot subscribe to such a doctrine, so suicidal to that Constitution of government which was intended by our fathers who framed it, as a blessing and not a curse, as a shield and not a weapon for the destruction of our lives and property. Whenever that Government becomes destructive of those ends for which it was established, intolerably oppressive, and utterly regardless of the rights and happiness of the people of North Carolina, we shall be in favor of throwing off such government, and establishing new safe-guards for our future security and happiness. But this effort—this act to throw off oppression, and vindicate our rights—should a resort to force be necessary—we shall call by its right name—we shall call it REVOLUTION, and make up our minds to abide the consequences. We shall not seek by calling it *secession*, and claiming for it the approval of the Constitution, to shrink from or evade the consequences of failure, or by the effects of success, stultify those who framed the Constitution, and illustrate our own cowardice and bad faith to our sister States!

STATE LEGISLATURE!

Yesterday was a stirring day in our Legislative councils. The Resolutions of Mr. Bridgers, modestly proposing to the Central Rail Road Company, to relinquish their charter, without reservation, into the hands of the Legislature, were the order of the day. The day, itself, was bright and cheery. Every one was on the "*qui vive*," and beauty smiled down from the galleries on the assembled wisdom of the House of Commons. Every thing that could arouse the gallantry and chivalry of a true North Carolinian was arrayed, to spur on young ambition to the goal of glory.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, first took ground against the resolutions, and stood firmly forth for what he rightly deemed the untarnished honor of the State he loved and respected. Mr. Leach came next and his eloquent remarks were listened to with profound attention

Mr. Bridgers was very strong upon the strong handed yeomanry of the land, of whom he professed himself the especial champion, and convinced himself, if no one else, that there must be a deal of hidden corruption in that abominable Rail Road Charter.

In the afternoon, skies still bright, and eyes still brighter looking on, Mr. Stevenson opened the ball, in an effective and impressive effort. He handled the gentleman from Wayne and Franklin without gloves, and the "stopping blow," (to use a fancy phrase) lent the gentleman from Wake, was as complete a floorer, as though Tom Hyer's own bunch of fives had dealt the blow. Mr. Mizell, though scorning repudiation, seemed to pin his faith to Gov. Reid's immaculate opinions, and was satisfied to think both himself and the State perfectly safe, so long as a glimmering of that gentleman's august coat tail might be seen twinkling in the distance.—The discussion will be resumed to-day.

Succession Sale.

TO EFFECT A PARTITION.

IN the matter of the succession of William M. Clarke, and in the suit of the heirs of Clarke *vs* the heirs of Clarke for a partition, Number —— on the Docket of the District Court, for the Parish of Rapides.

By virtue of the decree rendered in the above entitled suit on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1850 by the Honorable the District Court, for the Parish of Rapides, I shall proceed on Thursday, the 2nd day of January, A D 1851, at 11 o'clock, A M., at the upper plantation belonging to the Estate of the late Wm. M. Clarke, situated in the Parish of Rapides to sell at public Auction to the highest bidder, the following described property, to wit:

FIRST.

A certain tract or parcel of

LAND.

Cultivated as a Sugar Plantation, and belonging to the Estate of the late William M. Clarke, situated on both sides of the Bayon Bœuf in the Parish of Rapides, about fourteen miles from the town of Alexandria, bounded above by land belonging to W Martin, below by lands belonging to the heirs of George Mathews; and containing about 3200 acres more or less, nine hundred acres of which are cleared and in cultivation, and the remainder in timber. The Red River Rail Road runs through the plantation, always affording an apportunity of getting produce to the earliest market.

The buildings are an Overseers house, Negro Quarters, Corn Cribs, &c. and a Superior Sugar House, Sugar Mill, Steam Engine, all complete and in fine order.

There are also on the place from 200 to 250 acres of cane, matlassed for seed. There will be sold at the same time and place, and together with the plantation, the following personal property attached to the same:—about 40 head of Horses, and Mules, 8 yoke of Oxen, 60 head of Cattle, 100 hogs and all the Farming implements and utensils of every kind and description.

SECONDLY.

And at the same time and place I will offer for sale, a certain tract or parcel of land cultivated as a

COTTON PLANTATION,

belonging to the Estate of the said W M Clarke, situated on both sides of the Bayon Bœuf in the Parish of Rapides, about 16 miles from Alexandria, bounded above by lands belonging to the heirs of George Mathews, and below by lands of Major Chase, and estimated to contain about 1980 arpents, about 800 of which are cleared and in cultivation, and the remainder in timber. The Red River Rail Road runs through this plantation also.

The buildings consist of an Overseers house, Negro Quarters, Corn Cribs, &c., and a good Gin House and Grist Mill.

There will be sold at the same time and place and together with the plantation, the following personal property attached to the same:—About 43 head of Horses and Mules, 8 yoke of Oxen, 100 head of Cattle, 150 head of hogs, and all the Agricultural and Farming implements and utensils of every kind and description

—

TERMS: The above described Plantation, together with the above property thereon will be sold seperately, a credit of one two or three years, equal annual instalments, purchasers giving their notes with approved security, made payable to the order of the Executor, at the Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, with eight per centum per annum interest after maturity—venders privilege and special mortgage retained to secure the purchase money.

CHAS. S. LECKIE, *Sheriff*.
Dec. 1st, 1850. 98

London literary Societies—The undersigned wishes to remind the public, and Book Buyers in general, of the existence in London of numerous Societies which have for their aim the production and re-production of valuable WORKS, for a small yearly subscription. The undersigned is prepared to take subscriptions and supply regularly any of the under-mentioned:

Arundel Society—Fine Arts.
Calvin Translation Society—Calvinistic Theology,
Camden Society—Historical and Literary Illustration.
Cavendish Society—Arts and Sciences.
Clark's Foreign Theological Library—Foreign Theology.
Hakluyt Society—Early Voyages and Travels,
Parker Society—Old English Poetry.
Ray Society—Natural History.
Syderham Society—Medical Literature.
Shakspeare Society—Illustrations of Shakspeare and the Drama.

Subscriptions to the above Societies, $7,50 per annum

JAS. S. WATERS,
Bookseller and Importer.
244 Baltimore street.
October 27th, 1850. 2 w 87

Teachers Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C.

J. S. PURIFY, Sec.
November 29th, 1850. 98 tf

V. B. PALMER, the American News paper Agent, is Agent for this paper and authorized to take ADVERTISEMENTS, and SUBSCRIBERS at the same rates as required by us.—His offices are at

PHILADELPHIA, N. W. cor. Third and Chesnut sts
New York, Tribune Building.

HENRY D. TURNER

Bookseller and Stationer

RALEIGH N. C.

WOULD respectfully call attention to his Assortment of Works, appertaining to Agriculture, Rural and Domestic Economy, &c., &c. with the retail prices.

LIST NO. 1.

The American Agriculturist per vol.,	$1 25
Allen's, R. L., American Farm Book,	1.00
Allen's, L. F., American Herd Book,	3.00
Allen's, R. L., Diseases of Domestic Animals,	.75
Allen's, J. F., Treatise on the Grape Vine,	1,00
Coles' American Fruit Book,	.50
Thomas' Fruit Culturist,	.63
Kenrick't American Orchardist,	.90
Lindley's Guide to the Orchard and Fruit Garden,	150
M. Hovey's Fruit Trees of America, Colored Plates, per vol.	6,50
Browne's Trees of America,	4,50
Loudon's Arboretum Britannicum,	55,00
Sayre's American Flower Garden Companion,	.75
Mrs. Loudon's Companion in the Fower Garden,	1,25
Buist on the Culture of the Rose,	.75
Lindley's Theory of Horticulture,	.35
Theodore Thinker's First Lessons in Bottany,	.25
Darlington's Agricultural Botany,	100
Gray's Botanical Text book,	1,50
Chapin's Vegetable Kingdom, or hand Book of Plants,	1,25
Rodger's Scientific Agriculture,	,75
Boussingault's Rural Economy,	1,50
Boussingault's Organic Nature,	,50
Pritt's Farmer's Book and Family Instructor,	2,00
Johnson's American Farmer's Encyclopædia,	4,00
Donn's Gardener's Dictionary, 4 vols. quarto,	10,00
Parnell's Applied Chemistry in Arts, Manufactures, and Domestic Economy,	1,00
Fresenius and Bullock's Elementary Instruction in Chemical Analysis,	1,00
Chaptal's Chemistry Applied to Agriculture,	1,00
Liebig's Agriculture Chemistry,	,50
Liebig's Animal Chemistry,	,25
Liebig's Familiar letters on Chemistry,	,25
The American Farrier	,75
The Horse, its Habits, Diseases, and Management,	52

SALE OF NEGROES, STOCK &c.

HAVING qualified, at February Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Wake, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Cyrus Whitaker, Dec'd., I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the said Testator, on the 16th day of December next,

Several horses, one large Mule, the entire stock of Hogs, one yoke of large Oxen, likely Cows and Calves, twenty-five head of Sheep, crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder &c. Together with a large assortment of household and kitchen furniture.

Also, a portion of the land on which the said dec'd. resided.

FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGROES.

Among whom are several good Cooks and washer women, house servants, several very likely yellow boys and girls, between the ages of ten and twenty years.

TERMS—Part cash and part credit of six months but more particularly made known on the day of sale The purchasers to give bond with approved security before the property is changed.

MARY WHITAKER, Ex'r.
November 14th, 1850. 92 w3w

Upholsterer and Mattress Maker,

In my Employ, Raleigh N. C.

Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, &c., manufactured in every style to order, and at the shortest notice.

BED MATTRESSES

of all kinds, including the much improved Shuck and Cotton Mattress, which will be found a perfect luxury in Winter or Summer.

N. B. Mattress Manufactory is in rear of my Barber Shop All orders thankfully received and attended to with promptness and despatch.

The workmen hitherto employed by J Henry Harriss, Mattress Maker, in this City, are at present under my control, and are warranted and recommended to be excellent workmen.

ALFRED MITCHELL.
Raleigh, August 22nd, 1850. 68

STATE of North Carolina.—WAKE County—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions 5018.

James M Pace and Winney Hutchins *vs.* Henry Hutchins, John Hutchins and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

This case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, Henry Hutchins Merrit Hutchins, Nathaniel M. Hutchins, Mary E Hutchins, Nancy Ann Hutchins, John Hutchins, James Hutchins and William Hutchins, heirs at law of William Hutchins, deceased, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pless and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of November next, and then and there plead to and answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted against them, and the petition heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James T. Marriott, clerk of our said court, at office, the third Monday of August 1850.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, Cl'k.
Pr. adv. $5 62½. w6w

ORGAN FOR SALE.

A CHURCH Organ in good order well calculated for a Church of Medium size—a great bargain—will be sold; as the Congregation formerly using it is disbanded. Apply to the Editor, or

EDWIN JAMES,
Petersburg, Va.
Dec. 3rd, 1850. 98

BACON! BACON!!

5000 POUNDS Hams and Sides, North Carolina, just to hand and for Sale by WM. PECK & SON.

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangements with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Cheese, just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries.

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.

4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.

A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their servants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,

3 doors above Bank, PETERSBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR

Ready Made Clothing,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDER DRESS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS,

CRAVATS, STOCKS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SUSPENDERS,

UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued from this Office.

November 26th, 1850. t

BANK OF THE STATE

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

C. DEWEY Cashier.

Raleigh Nov: 30th, 1850. td 97

NEW BOOK STORE!

THE Subscriber has just opened a BOOK STORE in

RALEIGH,

Two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

STATIONERY

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sel *n very reasonable terms.*

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber, in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1850. 74 tf

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept, 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov. 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of ll the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

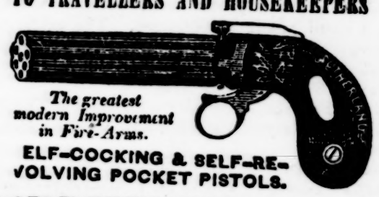
The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS



The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

ov. 21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,** are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made, at the ensuing session of the Legislature, for a Charter for the construction of a Plank Road from Pittsboro' to Haywood, or some convenient point on Deep River. MANY CITIZENS.

October 18th, 1850. 84 tl

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found:

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.

2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine artiele,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many artieles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS.

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,

Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c.

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the atttention of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, [6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Charleston, S. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness. H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

☞ Star and Standard copy.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,

With a general assortment of

Dry Goods. Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams, Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts, Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 28th, 1850. 4t 96

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions to Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☞ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,

Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 46t

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of aur assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

THIS Whig Journal, now in its eleventh year was, on the first of November, greatly enlarged and improved. It is now classed among the very largest papers in the State, printed on new type, fine paper, and, as will be seen, is the *cheapest paper in the State*, of its size.

TERMS.—$2 00 a year, payable in six months; $2 50 after six months and $3 00 after twelve months.

To Ministers and widows it is furnished at $1 5 in six months, and $2 00 after six months. T Clubs of five for $8 75; of ten, for $16 25, in advance.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

Editor and Proprietor.

November 15th, 1850. 92

To Purchasers of Books South of BALTIMORE CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully present to Clergymen, Librarians, and all others in want of books in any department of Literature whether published in Europe or the United States the advantages offered for obtaining them through his agency.

The publication of the leading houses of this country are generally found upon his shelves, and invariably supplied at the publishers' lowest cash prices, whether for the single copy or by the quantity.

Importation of Books to Order

FROM EUROPE.

Foreign Books imported to order, by steamer or packet, with the greatest possible despatch and for the lowest rates.

To enable our customers to calculate correctly the costs of their orders before sending them, we have adopted the following low scale of prices:—

From England, new Books at 27 cents, old Books at 32 cents per shilling.

From France, new Books at 25 cents, old Books at 50 cents per franc.

From Germany. New Books at 87 cents, old books at $1 per thaler.

From Belgium, new Books at 20 cents, old Books at 30 cents per franc.

These rates are by Packet; when ordered by Steamer, an advance is charged.

☞ Books imported upon these rates to be paid for upon delivery—otherwise an advance will be charged.

A collection of Catalogues of old and new books, to which additions are constantly being made, can always be consulted at my store.

We are also in the monthly receipt of parcels of Catalogues from the various second-hand book-dealers in London, with the prices affixed, which we distribute gratuitously to all who may wish them.

☞ American Publications always on sale, or supplied to Order, without any advance on Eastern prices. J. S. WATERS, 244 Baltimore St.

Baltimore, Md., Oct, 27th, 1850. 4w7